

# WESTERN SENTINEL.

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BY

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From the War of the World.

## THE FRUITS OF SUBJUGATION.

Subjugation, what does it mean? This is a question that I fear thousands of the unthinking and unrelenting have neither asked nor answered, and about which they have felt little or no concern. And some there are, (mainly non-slaveholding) most astonishing to say, are under the egregious delusion that it means only emancipation; or that if it signifies anything more, it is remission and taxation. But let such not deceive themselves.

What is the import of subjugation? The term is derived from *sub* and *jugum*, signifying under the yoke. The *jugum* used in the ancient Gallic wars, was an instrument constructed similarly to the modern gibbet, under which a vanquished army was forced to pass. This sending under the yoke (subjugum) amounted to almost a proscription of the *subjugated*. It was a tacit declaration, by them, that they were at the mercy of their captors; that they would be in allegiance to them; that they would no more raise arms against them; and that they would do "res imperata," whatever they were commanded. Hence the meaning and origin of the term, subjugation.

The subjugation of the South, then, means submission with all its concomitant, dreadful evils. These are emancipation, confiscation, amalgamation, the political and social equality of the races, or the elevation of the blacks and degradation of the whites, with thousands of other most alarming calamities.

But, for the sake of argument, let us admit that it signifies, as some of our anti-independence friends think, nothing but reconstruction, emancipation and taxation. What means emancipation? Simply the enfranchisement of the slaves? Let us see. What is to be done with the manumitted slaves? One of three things. They are either to be exported and colonized abroad, or upon some selected territory in the South, or left upon us as libertines, nuisances, pilferers, and pests to society. Well, is the first of these likely to occur?

Let the advocates of reconstruction and emancipation remember that, in the event of subjugation, we pay not only the whole of our own debt, but a large portion of the Northern debt. But some say that, as the Confederacy is only a chimerical creature, if we do not establish it, our own debt, being a domestic one, will be cancelled, the debtor being dead and insolvent. What signifies the assertion if the people have to lose it? What is the difference between losing credits and paying debts? If any, it must be in favor of the latter, as we generally receive an equivalent for a contracted. It is evident that we must, first or last, pay our own war debt. If we pay it presently, or in other terms, loose all we have sacrificed for independence, in the close of the war against us, in what condition will we be to shoulder our proportion of the debt of the United States of which we are then to become a part?

But some say that each party will pay its own debt. What! Who is so foolish as to expect that we, when we become a part of the United States government, will be exempt from the common requisitions of that government; especially, under the administration of a yankee, a part of whose education is avarice, and with whom the love of money is instinct? Can we expect it from a people who, for years before the war, annually drew from the South, through the operations of the Tariff, \$40,000,000 excess of revenue? I repeat in the event of submission, we must pay

our own debt and a proportional part of the Northern debt. What the present amount of these debts is, the writer has no means of knowing. It is enough to say they are enormous.

Again I ask, will we be able, with these two debts upon our shoulders, in the desolated and impoverished state of the country, should we close the war now, to assume the expenses of exportation and foreign colonization? Let facts answer.—There are, North and South, at least four millions of blacks. These cannot be transported and provisioned overland to our seaports, and exported to Africa for less than \$50 per head, of the value of the currency before the war. To \$1,000,000,000, when reduced to our standard.

In this calculation, no estimate has been made of the cost of legislation upon the subject, of the employment of numerous agents to conduct the business, and, [to consummate the graciously philanthropic scheme of the Yankees] of colonizing them and putting in a condition to begin to govern themselves. Foreign colonization has not even the semblance of a possibility. It is not what the Yankees want. It is not what they have preached for the last twenty five years. And, if we may judge the future by the past, history does not favor it. France and England are a gainst it, who did not export the emancipated slaves of their West India possessions. But the political and social equality of the races is their "higher law," and how can we be politically and socially equal with the great Atlantic between us?

As to the second mentioned disposition to be made of the blacks, no one can entertain a doubt, both as to its impracticability and impossibility. Colonization means the grouping or consolidation of individuals into a colony, for the purpose of separate government and national existence. The domestic colonization of the liberated slaves, then means their concentration into one distinct body upon some portion of the territory of the South. But how does this comport with the "higher law," the favorite doctrine of the North, the political and social equality, and the amalgamation of the races? How can we be thus equal under distinct and separate governments.

But suppose domestic colonization were the object of the abolitionists; who would furnish the territory upon which to colonize them? Would the extreme South, where the blacks can thrive and increase? If so, confiscation is inevitable. Will they be colonized in the Western territories, south of the compromise line of 1850? If so, who will furnish the land? Will any be colonized north of that line, where they could not long exist as a distinct race? How would this accord with Yankee philanthropy? It is evident that the negroes will not be colonized at all, either in America, or out of it. Then the mentioned disposition of the free negroes obtains: that they are to be admitted to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, in State and Church, with the white man.

Now the question is, are we prepared to admit the free negro to a participation in the discussion of all moral and political questions, to the emoluments of office in the same institutions, and the liberty of speech and the press, equally with ourselves. For one, I pray God I may not witness the day when it shall be thus with our country.

Then we are not to have simple reconstruction, the abolition of slavery and a trifling taxation as the fruits of subjugation; but these, with all their attendant, direful evils. By it, we are to be disarmed, pauperized and disfranchised. We are to be slaves, and our slaves, freed men. We are to be degraded, and they, elevated. For amalgamation, with its consequent elevation of the blacks and degradation of the whites, would be as inevitable as the propagation of the human race. It will commence in the lower classes and gradually permeate all society, except the aristocracy.

But this is not all, nor the worst; pecuniary declension, which is usually the parent of social, political and moral degradation, must necessarily follow the abolition of slavery. Who can doubt it? The individual who has never given his servants more than their vitnals and clothes, can not afford to pay them such salaries after their liberation, as hirings usually have commanded in this country. The free negro will labor for less than the white laborer can afford to do it. Hence, the free negro will monopolize labor and thus reduce the white working class of non-freeholders below his own level. And yet thousands of this class, strange to say, have been, ever since the beginning of the war, comforting themselves with the idea that emancipation, when it comes, will reduce the slaveholders, whom they are pleased to call the aristocracy, to a level with themselves! Was ever anything more preposterous! Again, I would beseech such not to deceive themselves.—The slaveholder has at his command, two institutions, negroes and money. And whenever he finds one of them receding from his grasp, he will wield the other for the accumulation of property. They will invest their capital in real estate, millions of which will be thrown upon the market, and thus elevate themselves, and build up such a blind, insolent aristocracy as never before existed.

To submit with the hope of a contrary result, would be to subvert the very end we would establish. Then the non-slaveholder is not fighting for the slaveholder, nor the poor, for the rich; but we are contending for the prevention of all the most alarming evils, herein enumerated, and for the preservation of our very existence.

Mr. Editor, I have written this article with the hope of undeceiving those who think that the only question of this war, is the emancipation of slavery; and that the poor are fighting for the rich. If you think it worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so.

HONESTUS.

## THE YANKEE ELECTION.

It is now positively certain that "Little Mao" has been shamefully beaten, and that old Abe has carried every State but two—New Jersey and Kentucky. The Richmond Whig expresses gratification at the result, and says truly, that the great cause for which we are struggling has escaped a real peril. The policy of conciliation, of concession and cajolery which McClellan would have attempted was something more to be dreaded than Lincoln's armies and navies. There was great reason to apprehend that such a policy would deceive, demoralize and divide the South. With Lincoln there is no fear of this, our people will continue to stand as one man. With him, it is a united South against a divided North. With McClellan, it might have been a united North against a divided South; in which event all that we have been striving for in this bloody four years' struggle would have been lost. But Lincoln is to continue to be the master of the Yankees, and the spectre of reconstruction vanishes forever.

Confederate.

For the Sentinel.

## A Short Chapter in the Revolution.

And it came to pass during the reign of Abraham the Tyrant and Jeff the Patriot that the former became noted through all the land for the unconstitutional measures, wicked policy and cruel conduct, while the latter was equally noted for his forbearance, long suffering and Christian rectitude.

Abraham swore in his wrath, that Jeff should be hung as a traitor and all his subjects be adjudged deserving a like fate.

And it came to pass as the contest grew warm that many of the followers of Jeff grew faint and fell by the wayside while others aspired to be Prophets, to lead the weary and the timid in the paths of peace and security.

And as the time approached for the Assemblying of the wise men of the several States composing the nation, many would vainly aspire to possess the requisite wisdom in so much as they would shield them from all dan

ger, from both, and render them by their very security more able to reap lessons of wisdom.

And the multitude having gathered together, to hear what their Counsellors should say, various were the views presented. But there arose one in their midst whose surname is Samuel, who preferred to be branded on his face as a deserter, and rent a cave in a neighboring Mountain known throughout his country as "Tory's Cave" rather than fight for the detested people of a country named South Carolina.

And so this people, possessing some sympathy for that people, and believing that such a tried warrior might prove a very teacher, later concluded after consultation one with another, that the aforesaid Samuel should go to the aforesaid Cave, rather than have a seat in the Council chamber among the wise men of the East.

And so it happened that this would be ruler was left at home to seek consolation and comfort to his troubled soul from those who like himself preferred a Tory's cave to a post of honor on the field of battle.

Now for many years there had lived near by a man whose name is Job, who like Job of old had his sufferings, trials and tribulations, this Job being sorely afflicted with the Gout and an evil spirit towards his country and all good loyal citizens.

And as the infirmities of age admonished him of his approaching death, oppressed by every success of his country, weighed down by the cares of being the leader of a few, degenerate followers whom he could not hope much longer to serve, the said Job concluded to lay down his inglorious mantle of dishonor and appointed the aforesaid Samuel as his successor. But to the great disappointment of the said Job, and the mortification and shame of the said Samuel, the loyal people arose in the strength of their power and said no; this thing shall not be, we will that one whose name is Jonathan shall rule over us, even though he be in favor of liberty and independence, if it takes the last man and the last dollar, and is opposed to deserters and Tory Caves.

And it came to pass in those days during the fourth year of King Abraham the Tyrant of the North, that Jeff the leader of the South found it necessary to husband his resources and marshal all his forces in order to drive back the invader—the aforesaid Job had a son whose name was David, who having imbibed much of the spirit of his father, partook but little of the character of David who slew Goliath. And having heard,

"That he who fights and runs away, Will live to fight another day," concluded it the better policy to run first, and so he, the said David, in company with one John and perhaps other of like schooling, resolved to go on a visit to King Abraham, whether to rent a cave or on other private business we leave to the conjecture of the honest reader.

Having followed the old man, the said Job and the said Samuel into disrepute, and the young men, the said David and the said John into Yankeeedom, we dismiss the subject and leave them all to the full enjoyment of their infamous disgrace.

CHRONICLES.

Pilot Mountain, Nov. 15th, 1864.

## WRITING PAPER

AND

## ENVELOPES

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O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 15th, 1863.

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